News Collection
Japan

Tokyo Office [illegible]
Box 81 Item 5

# Nippon Times

No. 16,777 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

## Miyata Asks Peers To Disclose Plans On Hiking Land Tax

### Cabinet's Collapse Seen If It Remains Inactive on Settling Vital Issues

The House of Peers held its plenary session from 10:05 a.m. Friday when interpellations were resumed by Mitsuo Miyata, of the Kenkyukai. Miyata asked for the Government plans on tax increase on landed estate and capital.

Finance Minister Viscount Keizo Shibusawa replied that the Government was studying reforms in taxation in order to readjust the State finances which he said, were left loose during the war and expected to introduce them to the next Diet session. He considered a certain degree of increase in taxes on landed estates invariable.

Miyata pointed out that the proposed tax increase on landed estates will inevitably increase burden on farmers and asked for the Agriculture and Forestry Minister's opinion.

Kenzo Matsumura, Agriculture and Forestry Minister, said that the taxes will also be imposed on landowners and that, therefore, the tax increase will not create undue difficulty for the tenants. Matsumura said that the Government had no intention of instituting State ownership of arable land and also deprecated the idea of abolishing control on staple food.

Elaborating on the agrarian reform program, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister stated that the plan aimed at transferring landed estates to the tenants at fair and proper prices and that its purpose was to give an incentive to the agrarian communities for increased production of foodstuffs without Government pressure.

Ryuichiro Nagaoka, of the Koyu Club, then took the floor and leveled severe criticisms against some career army and navy officers for their arrogant actions before August 15 and shady acts they committed after the war ended. Nagaoka, however, expressed sympathy with the soldiers who have been released from barracks only to find themselves in a veritable maelstorm of social unrest and unemployment.

**Cabinet Inaction Assailed**

Nagaoka then made an overall interpellation on the food and inflation problems, trampling of fundamental human rights by the judiciary and police, educational programs, public moral, public thoughts and welfare. He threatened that if the present Cabinet remained inactive in the face of these crucial problems, it will be forced to resign before the forthcoming January election. "Such a outcome," he cautioned, "would prove a disaster to the nation at large."

The session adjourned for the day at 12:30 p.m.

The House of Representatievs met in a plenary session at 1:40 p.m. Friday when interpellations were made by Reikichi Kita.

The House was asked whether to accept the resignations tendered by six members of the House by way of assuming war responsibility.

Meanwhile an Upper House committee meeting was held at 1:30 p.m. to examine the bill providing for ex post facto approval of the Imperial Ordinance No. 542 concerning acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration.

**Yonai Comments**

Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai made the following statement in reply to the question asked by Nagaoka.

"The Navy is to close its history of 74 years today. This fact makes me feel deeply impressed. It is my sincere desire that the people of the nation will extend their deep sym-

(Continued on Page 2)

## RELIEF PROGRAM FOR P.I.

### Amount of $330 Million Outlined to Senate by Tydings

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Senator Millard Tydings, Democrat of Maryland, outlined to the Senate a $330,000,000 program for relief and rehabilitation of the Philippines.

He declared it could be carried out "with little if any cost to taxpayers of the United States." He said he hoped to recover most of the funds provided by making the first claim against any war reparations to be received by the Philippines from the Japanese.

The Senator attempted to get Senate approval of the broad-termed relief program. Objection by Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, under the procedure requiring unanimous consent blocked action. Senator Tydings announced he would press for early action on the measure.

### DIET TODAY

**The House of Peers will hold its plenary session at 10 a.m. today when interpellations will be resumed by Takaichiro Nagaoka, of the Koyu Club, on general administrative policy; by Giichi Matsumura, of the Koseikai, on clarification of war responsibility; and Taijiro Nihei, of the Kenkyukai, on food problems. The House of Representatives, meanwhile, will sit in a plenary session at 1 p.m. when first hearings will be held for the Election Law amendment and a bill pertaining to the electoral right and eligibility of those mobilized in the war of the Pacific. A bill concerning special cases of Article XII of the Election Law will also be introduced.**

## Foreign Office Set To Undergo Reform

### Minister's Activities to Be Limited; Considerable Personnel Cut Expected

The Foreign Office will shortly carry out a reform of its organization so that its function will conform with the new situation arising from the issuance some time ago of the Supreme Allied Headquarters' directive ordering the suspension of its diplomatic function, reports Kyodo.

Under the tentative program mapped out by the officials concerned, the Foreign Minister's official function will be limited to "taking charge of business pertaining to foreign affairs," whereas it has hitherto involved "execution of political duties pertaining to foreign countries and taking charge of business concerning the protection of the Empire's trade in foreign countries and matters regarding overseas residents, colonization, immigration and colonization enterprises abroad."

The reorganization plan also involves amalgamation of the Political and Economic Bureaus into a General Affairs Bureau. This bureau will be divided into the general affairs, planning, economic, reference and publicity sections.

Five sections of the Research Bureau will be reduced to four while the organizations of the Foreign Minister's secretariat and Telegraph Section will also be reduced and the Protocol Section will be abolished. The Treaties and Supervisory Bureaus will remain as heretofore.

The plan proposes the establishment of an Institute for Foreign Office officials under the direct supervision of the Foreign Vice-Minister. This institution aims at training diplomatic and consular officials and other Foreign Office officers of the Sonin rank as well as reeducating the officers already in the foreign service.

The structural reorganization is expected to entail considerable reduction of the present personnel. The program will shortly be introduced to the Cabinet meeting.

## MAY RECONSTRUCT CANAL

### Americans Taking Steps to Safeguard Panama From 'A' Bomb

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The House unanimously passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the Government to invesigate whether the Panama Canal must be rebuilt to reduce its vulnerability to an atomic bomb attack.

It has been suggested that a sea level can be built in the canal with only one lock to equalize tidal differences between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

## Stalin Extends Vacation

Premier Josef Stalin has decided to prolong his vacation and take a good long rest, according to an AP report from Moscow on Thursday. The dispatch quoted a well informed and highly reliable source as saying that Stalin is enjoying good health.

## Demobilization Ends For Forces in Japan; New Ministries Set

### War and Navy Organs Replaced by Two Bodies Headed By Prime Minister

With the completion Friday of the demobilization of all servicemen within Japan, including War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and a number of Princes of the Blood, the First and Second Demobilization Ministries will commence functioning in place of the War and Navy Ministries respectively, Kyodo reports.

The two new Ministries will handle necessary routine matters relative to the demobilization of Japanese servicemen overseas.

On Friday, Kyodo also revealed, it was decided that the Prime Minister will assume the concurrent posts of First and Second Demobilization Ministers and the investiture ceremony will take place at the Imperial Palace this afternoon.

There was a powerful opinion the First Demobilization Ministers post by General Shimomura, who is conversant with all the details of the army, but the decision was finally made to fill the post with a civilian official.

Prior to the demobilization of the members of the Imperial Household who had been in the service of the Army or the Navy, the Imperial Household Conference was held at the Imperial Palace on Thursday, to revise the provisions regulating the military service of the Imperial Household. The function was attended by His Majesty the Emperor, Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Takamatsu, Mikasa, Kaya and his son, Kuni, Asaka, Higashikuni and others, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata, President of the Supreme Court Seiichi Shimoyama, Tsuneo Matsudaira, President of the Board of Peerage and Heraldry, and other dignitaries.

**War Ministry Folds Up**

A ceremony formally liquidating the War Ministry was held Friday noon. With the last instructions given by War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura, the Imperial Japanese Army which had witnessed vicissitudes for the last 72 years was disbanded. All servicemen except those still in the overseas areas are to be listed as reservists from today.

## Hidaka Is Sound

Shinrokuro Hidaka, former Ambassador to Italy, and his party, who are detained at Sa'so Maggiore in Italy, are all healthy strong and have funds to last for several months, according to information reaching the Foreign Office from the Vatican through the Apostolic Mission here.

## GROVE SPEAKS ON 'A' BOMB

### Tells Senate Committee Continued Production Necessary

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Major General L. R. Groves told the Senate atomic energy committee today he considers it necessary to continue making atomic bombs until we have a suitable supply on hand and the question of international control is determined.

The General, who headed the atomic bomb project, said official casualty estimates of the two bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan were 70,000 to 120,000 dead or missing and 75,000 to 200,000 injured in Hiroshima and 40,000 to 45,000 dead or missing and 40,000 injured in Nagasaki.

He said no radio active damage was done to human beings except at the moment the bombs went off.

Groves urged that domestic supervision and development of atomic energy be placed under a special commission independent of any existing government agency.

## *Emperor's War Guilt Will Be Decided When Prosecutor Keenan Arrives Here*

Kyodo-UP

WASHINGTON, November 29.—Joseph Keenan, Chief United States War Crimes Prosecutor for Japan, disclosed that the decision whether the Japanese Emperor will join General Tojo in the prisoners' dock as a war criminal will be made when he reaches Tokyo. He said that he and his assistants will be leaving the United States for Tokyo on Saturday.

Keenan estimated that his work will take four or five months or longer. He declared that every effort will be made to separate the "major war criminals" from those who "sinned more grievously in the matter of occupation tasks and who have mistreated our prisoners." He said that the latter will be handled by courts martial similar to the Manila trials.

**China's List Received**

A Shanghai dispatch says that the spokesman at General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo indicated on Tuesday that the much-discussed and long-awaited war criminal list prepared by the Chinese has been received at the MacArthur Headquarters.

It is understood that the list includes only a dozen or more names in contrast with rumors that it will contain 300 including that of the Japanese Emperor, the report said. The spokesman indicated that the Japanese Emperor was not in the list which will soon be made public, the dispatch added.

### Far East Advisory Body Has Almost Completed Japan Occupation Policy

**The Far Eastern Advisory Commission has almost completed its conclusions on policy for the occupation of Japan, according to a San Francisco dispatch. The Commission, it was also revealed, will leave the United States about December 26 for Tokyo to inspect the country it will help to govern.**

## Japan Gets Go-Ahead On Peace Production

### SCAP Clarifies Sept. 22 Directive Permitting Making of Consumer Goods

Japanese producers of peacetime consumer goods, reported as lagging behind in resumption of production, have been given a second "go ahead" signal by General Douglas MacArthur in a directive designed to nullify their reported hesitancy over "conversion," according to Thursday's PRO release.

Various producers, SCAP reported, who were capable of immediate production of necessary civilian goods without conversion of their plants, have not begun producing because of their fear of violating some SCAP rule against production of war goods.

In Directive No. 3, issued on September 22, SCAP told the Japanese government:

"You will stimulate and encourage the immediate maximum production of all essential consumers' commodities, including industrial, agricultural and fisheries products, and commodities necessary to production of such essential consumers' goods.

"Priority in allocation of materials, fuel, equipment and labor will be given to the production of commodities necessary to the feeding, clothing and housing of the population.

"Where conversion is considered necessary of plants heretofore engaged in the production of prohibited war items to the production of essential consumers' commodities, you will submit individual application for such conversion of each plant concerned."

**"Conversion" Misinterpreted**

SCAP said today, however, that the directive—particularly the word "conversion"—had been misinterpreted by the Japanese so that a number of plants, which could have been producing civilian goods two months ago, have not even started production.

The new directive clarifies the difference between those plants which must obtain SCAP approval before beginning peacetime production, and those which have been authorized to proceed without approval ever since September 22.

The new directive stated that former war production plants, whose equipment and machinery must be modified or converted before they can begin production of peacetime goods, must make application to SCAP before such modification or conversion is effected.

On the other hand, plants which do not require any physical changes in their machinery or equipment, before the plant can start producing goods, are permitted to resume production of such peacetime goods without any such application.

SCAP gave two examples:

(1) A former aircraft manufacturing plant contains machines for production of war materials only. This equipment must be changed before the eplant can start producing civilian consumer goods. In this case, Allied approval for conversion is required.

(2) A textile plant formerly manufacturing blankets and uniforms for military use can produce blankets and clothing for civil use without machinery or equipment changes. Not requiring conversion, this plant may proceed immediately with such civilian production.

## MORE FUNDS FOR UNRRA

### House Organ Approves Legislation For Another $1 Billion

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today approved legislation authorizing a second contribution of $1,350,000,000 for the UNRRA and the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $550,000,000 fund.

The latter reprecented the final instalment on the orginal United States commitment of $1,350,000,000. The only restriction is that the nations receiving aid admit press and radio representatives without restrictions on news reports of UNRRA activities.

## China Communists Ordered by Soviets To Leave Mukden

### Evacuation of Changchun Said Underway; Battle for Kupeikow Is Raging

The Russian military police have ordered Chinese Reds in Mukden to move out of the city, according to reports from Chungking, the New Delhi radio reported on Friday. Evacuation of Changchun, is also reported to be under way.

**Fighting for Kupeikow**

Kyodo-UP

CHUNGKING, November 29.—Pitched battles have been raging for the last several days between the Nationalist and Communist forces for control of Kupeikow, a keypoint on the Great Wall.

The Government forces driving along the Peiping-Jehol Railway have already reached Shishia, a point 40 miles from Kupeikow, in face of desperate resistance.

**Chu Rushes to Mukden**

Kyodo-AP

PEIPING, November 28.—The Chinese press today claimed that Nationalist troops had driven to within 100 miles of Mukden. It added that General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist forces, has rushed to Mukden to rally his forces for defense.

**Wedemeyer Bares View**

Kyodo-AP

SHANGHAI, November 27.—It will take eight months to return all the Japanese in the area between the Great Wall and the Yellow River, stated Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the American Forces in China, in an interview with newspapermen, on November 24.

Regarding the mission of the U.S. forces in China and the actual conditions there, Lieutenant General Wedemeyer said that the directives hitherto received did not indicate the immediate withdrawal of the Marine Corps from North China. James F. Byrnes, Secretary of State, said to newsmen sometime ago that the United States was responsible for the repatriation of the Japanese now in China, according to agreements with Japan, but Lieutenant General Wedemeyer declared that he had received no new directive from American Army authorities in this connection.

As to the return of Japanese servicemen and civilians in North China, 35,000 are expected to be sent back by the end of November, the Lieutenant General continued. However, with the present shipping capacity, not more than an average of 3,000 daily can be sent back.

## WEDEMEYER IN CHUNGKING

### Makes Arrangements for Forthcoming Arrival of Gen. Marshall

Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, returned to Chungking on Wednesday from Shanghai and is scheduled to return to the port city Thursday, according to a Chungking dispatch. Wedemeyer's present trip to Chungking was to make arrangements for President Truman's new envoy to China General George C. Marshall's coming arrival to China.

Wedemeyer said he came to Chungking to discuss with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, of the disposal of United States materials in the various places in China after the American armed forces have left those places. He also revealed that he had had discussions with Chiang and Soong Wednesday morning but so far no concrete agreements have been reached.

### Formal Soviet Refusal Given Iran on Dispatch Of Troops to North Area

**Hassein Ala, Iranian Ambassador to the United States, told President Truman Friday that Iran has received a note from Russia formally refusing permission for Iran to reinforce its garrison in the northern part of that country, according to a San Francisco dispatch. That area is not occupied by the Russians, and Iran wanted to send troops there to quell the insurgent forces, the report said.**

## Byrnes Bares Stand Of U.S. Toward China

### No Changes in Policy Following Hurley's Resignation, Appointment of Marshall

James Byrnes, Secretary of State, stated in Washington on Wednesday that there had been no changes in United States policy toward China in supporting the Central Government to bring unity to the country following the resignation of Ambassador to China Major General Patrick Hurley and the appointment of General George C. Marshall as special U.S. envoy to China, according to a Washington report on Thursday.

A Chungking dispatch quoted a Chinese spokesman the same day as saying that the Chinese people will give a warm welcome to Marshall. The spokesman declared that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has on serveral previous occasions invited Marshall to visit China. A UP correspondent in Chungking asserted that Marshall's appointment has created a profound impression in the Chinese capital, where the former Chief of the U.S. Staff is regarded as second in importance only to President Truman.

Another Washington report declared that Washington reacted extremely favorably to Marshall's appointment. The new special envoy will be directly responsible to the White House and will submit his reports on his finding in China directly to the President.

**Gen. Wedemeyer Comments**

Asked by a correspondent whether there will be any change in United States military policy in China with the appointment of Marshall as the President's new envoy to China, Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Forces in China, said at a press conference at noon Thursday that Marshall will come to China to make a survey of the situations and then make appropriate recommendations to the President for the furtherance of Sino-American cooperation in the military as well as other fields.

Following Major-General Patrick Hurley's charges against the State Department particularly as to its policy for China, there have been threats of Congressional investigation wherein Hurley is expected to reveal hitherto unpublished information regarding his China mission and the alleged sabotaging by the State Department professionals, according to a Chungking report on Thursday.

Hurley in his address to the National Press Club Thursday afternoon indicated that he would welcome the investigation in which his top secret reports and those of obstructing career diplomats could be published.

In Congressional circles there has been a demand for investigation of the charges. Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, said that he found Hurley's observations on foreign policy very vague. Meanwhile Republicans Senators Wherry, Bridges and Hawkes demanded an inquiry be made by the Senate. They contended that Hurley should be invited to tell the story to Congress. Democrat Senator Fullbright added Hurley's allegations were not inconsistent with what he had said about the confusion in U.S. policy.

**Press Urges Probing**

Meanwhile the Washington and metropolitan press while facing the selection of Marshall to succeed Hurley has nevertheless asked for investigation, and expressed deep concern over Hurley's statement.

The influential Washington Post declares, "If Hurley's charges are backed up by concrete evidences, a drastic shakeup in the State Department and its foreign service is called for."

The Post continued to opine that the Congressional Committee might need to look into Hurley's allegation that subordinates of the State Department are sabotaging the implementation of policy.

The fact that President Truman had made an exceedingly good choice of the successor to Hurley, declared the Washington Star, must not be permitted to mother the charges set forth in the statement accompanying the letter's resignation. It added that the accusations are of an extremely serious nature, and that without investigation it was impossible to determine the extent to which facts support these charges.

The Baltimore Morning Sun commenting on the attacks on the State Department stated that such a state of affairs is intolerable.

## *Reports Of Wholesale Starvation Deaths At Ueno Untrue, SCAP Checkup Bares*

A personal investigation on Tuesday by Colonel J. U. Weaver, Assistant Chief of SCAP Public Health and Welfare Section, has revealed that reports of wholesale starvation deaths in Tokyo's Ueno Station are entirely unfounded, according to a PRO press release. Colonel Weaver found no bodies in the station.

Japanese homeless and indigents have been using the station as a "dormitory" for sleeping. Only about a dozen people live in the depot permanently. Many more crowd the station on their way to and from the country to buy food. Queues and groups form to engage in food speculation and blackmarketing. Some deaths have occurred among them and the many thousands of the metropolitan population who use the station daily.

Colonel Weaver inspected the basement on Tuesday and found nine bodies. Autopsies were performed, which revealed that pneumonia caused four deaths and tuberculosis one, with malnutrition as a contributing factor, while four deaths were traceable to undernourishment alone.

A follow-up inspection by Colonel Weaver on Wednesday showed that some improvement had been made over the generally unsatisfactory condition of the refuge. More blankets were in evidence, and 13 Japanese welfare personnel, including six doctors, five nutritionists and two nurses, were on duty. No bodies were found. Thirty sick persons were removed to the hospital.

## Issuance or Printing Of New ¥ Currency Needs SCAP Permit

### Monthly Finance Ministry Report Also Ordered in Allied Directive Wednesday

The Imperial Japanese Government, henceforth, will not be allowed to print or issue, nor permit the printing or issuance of new types or series of Bank of Japan notes, State notes, subsidiary currency or any other currency without previous SCAP consent.

Furthermore, no planning for or designing of new types or series of bank notes, State notes or other currency shall be initiated without first submitting a complete report to the Allied Supreme Headquarters, stating the reasons for, and the types and quantities of new notes and currencies desired.

SCAP in a directive issued on Wednesday ordered the Japanese Government in this regard.

According to this directive, the Finance Ministry must submit a report to the Allied Headquarters on or before the 10th day of each month on the present note issue of the Bank of Japan as of the end of the previous month, showing for each denomination, including Amount in Circulation, Amount Unissued, Amount Withdrawn and Cancelled, Total Amount Printed.

It is directed that the first report be submitted on or before December 10. On the other hand, a sample of the report form will be presented to the headquarters for approval within five days from the date this directive is issued.

The Finance Ministry also was directed to submit one report on State notes and currency in circulation as of September 30 this year and containing the same type of information as stated above, while subsequent reports will be delivered quarterly to SCAP.

**Liquidation Move Approved**

A plan for liquidation of the Zenkoku Kinyu Toseikai or the National Finance Control Association which was submitted by the Japanese Government, was approved by the Allied Supreme Headquarters on Wednesday.

In accordance with a directive issued the same day approval was given with the following requirements:

a. The Finance Ministry Ordinance governing this liquidation and an English translation thereof shall be furnished to SCAP.

b. The liquidator immediately upon appointment shall submit to the Allied Supreme Headquarters a report giving full details concerning the "Special Funds" of ¥377,440.52 shown in the financial statement of the National Financial Control Association.

c. Upon completion of the liquidation a complete report shall be submitted to SCAP.

d. The liquidator shall take possession of and preserve all books and records of the association and permit examination thereof as required by representatives of the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

## Gen. McNarney in Frankfurt

Kyodo-AP

FRANKFURT, November 28.—General Joseph MacNarney arrived here today to assume command as Chief of the United States Occupation Forces, succeeding General Dwight Eisenhower.

# pan Foreign Trade Reviewed by Crane

## N.Y. Times Sees Nippon May Not Reestablish Her Former Worldwide Organization

Kyodo-USIS

NEW YORK, November 28.—New York Times correspondent Burton Crane in a dispatch from Tokyo asserted Japan today faces realization that she "may not reconstitute her former worldwide trade organization."

Mr. Crane said Colonel Raymond C. Kramer, Director of Economic and Scientific Section of SCAP, revealed Japan in the future will be "merely a handler of goods within her own borders, while the foreign and of all trade will be arranged by Allied control."

The correspondent explained that Colonel Kramer in clarifying General MacArthur's order that Japan will be permitted to import food, cotton, petroleum and salt said he hoped American cotton followed by food would start for Japan within a month inasmuch as "exports are only awaiting Washington's word. This order will give the Japanese their ray of hope that food may enter their country in time to prevent serious disturbances over the present shortage."

He declared in part:

"Authorities here have felt our victory would be doubtful if attempt to reduce Japanese war potential ruined southern (United States) cotton growers by taking away their best market. American wheat, lumber, tobacco and automotive interests likewise have stake in Japanese trade recovery.

"Such recovery depends principally upon Allied management's quality. The basic scheme is to allow Japan to import raw materials and process them and then export that portion of finished goods necessary to repay raw material cost. Japan would consume the remainder.

"Whole deal will be in foreign currencies, preferably in dollars. The yen will enter transaction. All will handle all financing, setting import debits against export credits and also fixing prices according to market and allocating quotas depending on international supplies and needs.

"For example raw silk is exportable now but is awaiting Washington word concerning its allocation among several countries of which Australia alone is asking 7,000 bales. (Colonel Kramer indicated a more [illegible]act inventory. Due in few days, [illegible] would probably show 50,000 bales were available for export).

"Food imports likewise will depend upon supplies available and upon competing demands. Headquarters announced its orders "in furtherance of supreme commander's policy of aiding Japan to restore her essential economy." It said Japan is already supplying some vitally needed exports for the Far East, that monthly shipments of coal for Korea are running about 70,000 tons, also coal for Hongkong is meeting British requirements, that mining and timber for China are speeding reconstruction of coal production there and that 3,000 tons of pitch will shortly go out for Korean railways."

---

# *Miyata Asks Peers To Disclose Plans On Hiking Land Tax*

(Continued from Page 1)

pathy toward the numerous demobilized men."

War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura said:

"I feel quite thankful for the sympathy and encouragement given by Mr. Nagaoka to the sincere-minded soldiers. On the day when we make a new start as part of the general public, we wish to fully remember this impression and become good citizens of the Empire."

These words of the War and Navy Ministers uttered on the last day of the Army and Navy had deeply impressed the entire House.

### Maeda Upholds Students

Replying to Ryuichiro Nagaoka, of the Koyu Club, Education Minister Tamon Maeda said that the school authorities are in no position to deal firmly with agitating students. He said that school authorities cannot be considered right in all disputes with student bodies and that they are expected to reform where they are found in the wrong.

"Students, however," he went on, "are minors." They have yet to learn to govern themselves. Their capabilities are limited. Thus they cannot be left to themselves. For this reason the authorities are determined to deal firmly with students going beyond their proper functions.

He agreed with his questioner that thereis need of adopting measures to increase the food supplies of students.

---

## GI Gospel Hour

A GI Gospel Hour will be held every Saturday at 7:30 p.m. at the Ginza Methodist Church near the Sukiyabashi street intersection.

---

# SITTING IN ON THE DIET

**Interpellation on Government policies was made by Ichiro Hatoyama, Liberal, Suyehiro Nishio, Social Democrat, Nobufusa Miyoshi, Progressive and Shunichi Fuke, independent, at the plenary session of the House of Representatives opened at 1:40 p.m. Thursday.**

The session was thrown into on uproar at 5:40 p.m. when, in reply to the interpellation by Fuke, Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida said that those who wished to know in detail about the condition of Japanese residents in Manchuria should come to the Foreign Office for information. This statement caused considerable disturbance. Although the Foreign Minister apologized and withdrew his statement, the sessions was forced to take a recess at 5:40 p.m. Upon its reopening, the Foreign Minister apologized, and the session was resumed.

President Ichiro Hatoyama of the Liberal Party questioned the Government on the future world structure and particularly, as regard the national structure of Japan, he insisted upon adopting a system based on the Emperor as its center, the country being a great family group, and upon the democracy of Japan being Japanese in character. He further pointed out that prefectural governors and other Government officials who were directly responsible for the interference in the general elections held in April, 1932 are still in their posts although due to the order of the Supreme Command for Allied Powers the Government had removed police chiefs and special police officials. He further stated that the social unrest of the nation today is caused by insufficient food supply, and that before being permitted to import foodstuff by the Allied Supreme Command, it is necessary that the people of Japan become true lovers of peace and democracy. Future food problems will be solved by democracy, but the nature of administration will decide the future outcome of the food situation, he said.

In reply to the questions put forth by Hatoyama, Prime Minister Shidehara said that aside from theoretical discussion of democracy, democracy is understod to be a principle to respect the people's wish. "The fundamental factors for democracy are the freedom of thought and speech, and the equality of individuals in a wide sense. When various different opinions are made public, and discussed, the people will be able to judge the good points and shortcoming of the various views and thus make their final judgment. The concrete application of democracy differs according to nations. In Japan, while fully possessing the nature if democratic politics, we desire to adopt a structure peculiar to our country, so that uniting under the Emperor we will be able to contribute to world peace and culture."

### Food Problem Brought Up

Suyehiri Nishio of the Social Democratic Party the next interpellator, particularly questioned the Government on the food situation, farm land adjustment, and organization of a Labor Ministry.

The Prime Minister replied that as urgent measures efforts are being directed toward maximum offering of crops by farmers and the importation of foodstuff from foreign countries, and, as permanent plans, the development of uncultivated land and the adjustment of farm lands will be undertaken.

Foreign Minister Yoshida also replied that he was responsible for negotiations with the Allied Occupation Forces regarding the importation of foodstuff, but that in case of necessity the Agriculture and Forestry Minister will also deal with the matter.

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura explained that Korea had a very good rice crop this year and is able to export 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 koku, while in the southern hemisphere the crops had been comparatively poor this year. Not much can be expected from South America, Argentine and Australia, while North America had very good crops. Yet, as the food situation in Europe is very urgent, it cannot be estimated how much will be allotted to Japan, he said.

Welfare Minister Hitoshi Ashida also said in reply that according to physicians the required heat units for a Japanese is 1,800 calories a day, but that the present ration of foodstuff is not sufficient to give that much calories.

The Prime Minister replied that at present the Government has no intention of organizing a Labor Ministry.

Nobufusa Miyoshi of the Progressive Party also put questions on the food situation and the shortage of fertilizer. Commerce and Industry Minister replied that the Government is now preparing for an annual production of 1,500,000,000 tons of artificial fertilizers.

War responsibility, illegal disposal of war supplies by military authorities and withdrawal of Japanese residents in Manchuria, North Korea and Sagahlien were the topics on which Shunichi Fuke, Independent, interpellated.

War Minister Shimomura replied that up to the present 725 cases of illegal disposal of war supplies have been taken up, and that many high officers are connected with the cases. Navy Minister Yonai also replied that 500 cases of illegal disposal of war supplies have been uncovered up to the present.

When Foreign Minister Yoshida replied that those who wish to know details of the condition of Japanese residents in Manchuria should call at the Foreign Office, cries of "What, you order us to come to the Foreign Office?" rose and the session was thrown into utter confusion.

Justice Minister Iwata replied that the Justice Ministry does not wish to inflict criminal punishment on those responsible for the war because it is a political responsibility. War crime cases are now being investigated and they involve more than 960 men, including 490 at Osaka, 98 in Tokyo, 94 in Nagasaki, 90 in Fukuoka and others, he said.

As the session became much disturbed because of the Foreign Minister's statement, a recess was ordered at 5:40 p.m. When it was reopened the Foreign Minister apologized, and the session adjourned at 7:13 p.m.

### Wants Upper House Abolished

Following Viscount Makoto Kawase, Count Yoshinori Futara, Kenkyukai, spoke on the construction of the peaceful Japan as the great task of the Showa reformation, at the plenary session of the House of Peers, Thursday morning.

Then, Mitsuo Miyata, Kenkyukai, urged the necessity of making it known to the whole world that the opening of the war was not the real wish of His Majesty the Emperor. Also, he proposed the abolition of the House of Peers and the Privy Council. To take place of the House of Peers, he suggested the formation of a new Upper House formed of 100 persons elected by the public and those appointed by the State.

In reply, States Minister Joji Matsumoto said that responsibility for the revision of the Constitution rests with the Government. But the Government does not think that unless the Constitution cannot be Potsdam Proclamation cannot be executed, he said. "If there are points in the constitution that should better be revised for reviving and strengthening democratic politics, we are making investigation from the desre to revise it. On the proposal for abolishing the House of Peers and the Privy Council and for establishing a new Upper House, the opinion of the interpellator will be fully consiered by the Government," he concluded.

Mr. Miyata is scheduled to continue his interpellation on food supply situation at the Friday morning sesson.

---

# OVER HERE

By "Kay"

Two GI Joes driving a 3/4-ton weapon carrier lost their way back to their quarters one afternoon. After making several inquiries they found one Japanese who said he would show them the way. But the driveway through which he directed them proved to be a blind alley.

One side of the road banked sharply, almost at a 70 degree angle. The road itself was dirt and narrow. An old wooden fence extended along the left hand side of the road. On the right side, the side that inclined, was a wooden shack housing obsolete air-raid and fire fighting apparatus. There was about three yards of space between the slope and the shack. The road was about three feet higher than the shack.

In trying to back out of this blind alley, the road gave way and the carrier turned on its side and got pinned securely between the bank and wooden shack.

If it were a jeep that fell into this trap the fellows in the neighborhood could have helped push it out. But a 3/4-ton vehicle was too much. So while one of the GIs spent the night on guard, the other went for help.

Late the following afternoon he returned with a wrecker and a wrecking crew of six husky GIs.

After much deliberation they decided that the only way they could get the carrier out was either to tear down the wooden shack or remove the fence. Of the two, the removing of the fence seemed easier and more sensible. The Japanese residing in that neighborhood after heated arguments also agreed to that plan.

Some 100 curious persons representing all walks of life thronged to watch this behemoth American mechanism bring life back to the bantam truck caught between the sharp dirt slope and the ugly wooden hut.

One hour of efficient, coordinated work restored the 3/4 ton weapons carrier. But in backing out of the blind alley, the right front wheel of the giant superheavy wrecker unexpectedly plunged into a raid shelter which gave way. It was bored underneath the road.

The GIs went into a huddle. So did the Japanese of the neighborhood. Motions, shouts and advice intermixed with profanity produced remarkable results. For the wrecker was successfully braced up with jacks and huge planks, then safely driven backwards by a cool headed, capable technical sergeant. When the wrecker sped back, however, the whole area where the front of the wrecker formerly stood, caved in, swallowing the jacks.

Now, to find the jocks. Everyone around took turns and dug in. Even the policeman took a hand. That was unexpected. In the past, the police seldom thought of lending any assistance. It was their policy to boss. But this policeman shed his coat, planted his saber beside the fence, took up a spade and shoveled.

This scene of GIs and Japanese pitching in to rescue a 3/4-ton weapons carrier then salvage a lost jack moved many a spectator. One old man glanced at his friend and said, "If this is what democracy does I'm all for it!" His friend replied, "Yes, even the police are becoming democratized. Democracy for us!"

---

# Coal Dearth Threat To Industry Is Seen

## Colonel Ballard Urges Industrialists to Put Their Own Workers in Mines

Japan faces a coal shortage so critical that virtually every major industry will be paralyzed within the next few months unless immediate steps are taken to alleviate it, Colonel R. J. Ballard, economics officer of the Military Government section, Eighth Army, told a meeting of 20 of Japan's key industrialists and Government representatives on Thursday, says a PRO press release.

Organizations represented included the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Nippon Iron and Steel Company, Nippon Steel Tube Company, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Transportation, joint committee of economic organizations, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry, Tokyo Gas Company, and the Hitachi Manufacturing Company.

"Japanese industry is being converted satisfactorily to peacetime use," Colonel Ballard told the group in reviewing the industrial situation. "Based on the studies I have made, in two or three years you will have your industries so converted that you will be able to meet your requirements and also have a satisfactory export. However, there is one factor which is very seriously threatening the success of the whole reconversion plan, and that is the present critical shortage of coal. . . We have overcome all other difficulties except labor."

At present there are two million tons of coal above the ground. About a million and a half tons of coal are required to keep essential Japanese industries in operation. The reserve cannot be used down to the last pound, because the system of distribution will start to collapse when the coal reserve gets under one million tons, Colonel Ballard said.

About three thousand tons of coal per year can be taken from the reserve, and at this rate there will be just enough coal to meet requirements in February, at which time the reserve will get below the critical point. For the past days local coal supplies, which are now exhausted, were used. The railroads require about 695,000 tons of coal a month to keep them in operation, and at present not enough coal is being produced to meet even the requirements of railroads alone.

Colonel Ballard warned the assembled representatives, "If you allow your industries to close up this winter because of lack of coal, it may be 10 years instead of the estimated two or three years before you can hope to rehabilitate your industries."

"I recommend to you that your employes and your company make a sacrifice to save your country and that you supply the necessary people to keep the mines in operation until such time as regular employes can be found to operate them," Colonel Ballard told the gathering in emphasizing he need of 70,000 workers. "It would be an act of goodwill if you would continue a portion of or all of their pay while they are gone. Quarters are now available for these people to live in, and the Japanese Government is providing adequate rations. The Eighth Army will cooperate in every way possible to provide transportation, police protection and publiciy for the recruiting campaign, and anything else which may be required."

---

# Viewing The Diet

By Our Special Observer

The food question, the most urgent problem now facing Japan, was taken up seriously by the House of Representatives on Thursday, the fourth day of its opening. In the House of Peers the question was taken up on Wednesday by Shinichiro Matsumura, Kenkyukai, and to his question, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura explained minutely the plans of the Government. But the public did not pay much attention to the discussion of this question in the Upper House, for the simple reason that they view the Upper House session in the light of an after-dinner chat at a gentlemen's club, or scientific discussions over experiments on guinea pigs.

It is because the food problem is now so serious a question to the general public of Japan, on which their very existence depends. Therefore, whatever might be the nature of the present members of the House of Representatives, the fact that the food quesion was taken up by them has attracted the wide attention of the people.

However, did the discussion of the food question at the House of Representative bring results? It is regrettable to say that nothing happened so far as the replies were concerned. That is to say, the people were unable to derive any clear stand either from the Government or the political parties on this important question.

At the plenary session of the House of Representatives held Thursday afternoon, Suyehiro Nishio of the Social Democratic Party and Nobufusa Miyoshi of the Progressive Party interpellated on the food problem. To their questions, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Matsumura, Welfare Minister Ashida, Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara and others explained the rice crop amount, the proposed importation quantity, goods to be sent in payment for imported foodstuff, and other matters. By their replies, the point that was made clear was that even with the importation of foodstuff to be allowed by the Allied Forces, the daily ration of 3 go that is now so eagerly desired by the people was not even conceivable, and that even the restoration of the 2.3 go ration could not be foretold with any certainty.

In his reply to Mr. Nishio, Welfare Minister Ashida explained how long a period had ben required by Britain and the United States to solve their respective unemployment questions after World War I, and then said, "even if the Social Democratic Party of Japan should gain administrative power it would realize the difficulty of speedy solution for this question and be in the same trouble as the present Cabinet." This statement was welcomed by cheers.

But Nobufusa Miyoshi who next mounted the rostrum asked, "The Welfare Minister said that the Japanese require 1,600 calories daily, but the ration of 2.1 go of principal foodstuff and other auxiliary food give only about 1,400 calories. With distributed sweet potatoes about 1,600 calories will be available. But according to my calculation, the total foodstuff rationed now, gives only 1,325 calories. Even when the import of 3,000,000 tons of foodstuff materializes, it is only possible to give 1,573 calories. The quantity of sweet potatoes distributed beside principal foodstuff is only six kilograms each. Thus, the figures announced by the Welfare Minister are false."

Yet the many thousand words uttered by Mr. Miyoshi only attacked the poorness of Government measures, and failed to give any concrete plan for the speedy realization of the three go ration, which had been insisted upon by the Progressive Party as the first of its urgent policies.

Respecting the food question, the Progressive Party has urged the three go ration, while the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party have also discussed it as the most urgent question. Yet the Liberal Party has not yet announced its concrete view on the matter. In fact, it seems as though it has no concrete plan to offer that will satisfy the people How are they going to solve the food question which they took up themselves?

If the present Diet fails to solve the food problem, even to a certain extent, there is danger of the people forsaking the Diet members to the last man at the coming general elections. The propaganda policy of various political parties which were hurriedly formed just before the opening of the Diet in preparation for the coming election may result in bringing about their own downfall.

It is now most interesting to watch which party will solve this great problem within the next two weeks. Particularly, much attention is now being directed to the policy of the Progressive Party which is giving its best efforts to attain the 3 go ration. It is believed that the Progressive Party will be obliged to propose some solution to this question.

---

# FOODSTUFF FOR NAGASAKI

## MacArthur HQ Allows U.S. Ship to Bring in 750 Tons of Tapioca

Through the goodwill of General MacArthur's Headquarters an American ship laden with 750 tons of tapioca from French Indo-China reached Kagoshima on November 27 to relieve the people of atom-bombed Nagasaki and environs. According to reports reaching the Forestry and Agriculture Ministry on November 29 unloading began at 4 p.m. the same day of arrival in the port.

Directions as to distribution of the tapioca are expected to be forthcoming shortly from General MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo to the Food Control Bureau. Director Namikawa has expressed profound gratitude for being allowed to bring in the 750 tons of tapioca at this time when deep anxiety is being felt in the face of the food crisis in the Nagasaki area.

## Renner To Resign

The Vienna radio said Wednesday night that Chancellor Carl Renner announced that his Austrian Government would resign as the result of the elections on Sunday, the San Francisco radio said Thursday. Renner's Socialist Party was defeated by the Volkes Party.

COLLECTION OF
General Directives of the Supreme
Command for the Allied Powers in
Loose-Leaf Form with Binder

First issue will appear at the beginning of December.

PRICE: ¥30 per subscription with binder, including the first and second issue to be published within this year.

Early application is requested.

Those who have already applied are asked to send the subscription.

THE NIPPON TIMES, LTD.

FUJITA-GUMI
BUILDING, ENGINEERING and PUBLIC
WORKS GENERAL CONTRACTORS

S. FUJITA, President
A. FUKAI, Managing Director

Main office: Hakkeizaka, Omori-ku
(opposite Omori station)
Telephone: Omori (06) 2033

Bent on Traveling
Ask For
JAPAN TRAVEL BUREAU
33 YEARS' STANDING

WELCOME TO
Travel Information and Arrangements
Free of charge

HEAD OFFICE: 2, Marunouchi 1-chome, Tokyo
Local Offices: 96 in number, covering most of the principal cities and noted tourist centers.

HELP WANTED
IN TOKYO

Stenographers Typists
Telephone Operators
Translators
English Speaking Nurses

APPLY AT:
8th Army Military Government Office
Tokyo Detachment
Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome No. 8, American Club.
between 8 am. and 10 am. or 1 pm. and 3 pm.

OPENS DECEMBER 1
Especially for Allied Forces
BEAUTIFUL KIMONOS
HIGH CLASS PORCELAIN, FINE LACQUERED ARTICLES
Etc. Etc. Etc.
Value Value Value
Only obtainable at
MITSUMARU
Under the management of
BANNO BUSSAN, LIMITED
8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
Opposite Kyobashi Post Office
Telephone: Tsukiji (55) 1703, 1704, 1712, 3023.

# Provincial Journals To Battle 'Invasion'

## 3 Major Papers to Pool Editorial Staffs in Warding Off Tokyo 'Big Three'

Three major provincial newspapers are planning to put up their united front against the big Metropolitan dailies in order to battle against the latter's "invasion" of the provincial reading public, according to a report appearing in Tuesday's issue of the Nippon Shimbun-po, semi-weekly for newspaper editors and publishers.

The three major provincial papers mentioned in the report are the Chubu Nippon, Nishi (Western) Nippon and Hokkaido Shimbun. Publishers of these "Big Three" of provincial papers are said to be working for closer cooperation in defending their respective "territories" against "invasion" by powerful Metropolitan dailies, especially the "Big Three" of Tokyo papers-Asahi, Mainichi, and Yomiuri-Hochi.

According to the Nippon Shimbun-po, the three major provincial papers, which are expected to complete their wireless communications facilities shortly to speed up news transmission between their Tokyo offices and main offices back in the country, plan to pool their editorial staffs in Tokyo in order further to consolidate their common front against the Metropolitan papers.

Of these three provincial papers, in Tokyo Shimbun-po reported, the Chubu Nippon is the most positive in working for the united front among them by proposing the editorial and reportorial staffs in Tokyo.

By pooling the editorial staffs, the Chubu Nippon reportedly is hoping the three provincial papers will be able to have a common staff big enough to equal those of the big Metropolitan papers.

The Tokyo Shimbun-po further reported that editor-in-chief of the Chubu Nippon, Nishi Nippon and Hokkaido Shimbun are expected to hold a joint meeting in Tokyo in order to discuss ways and means of pooling their editorial staffs in the Metropolis.

If the projected pooling materializes, the Nippon Shimbun-po pointed out, the three provincial papers would have the advantage of wider news coverage by their pooled reporters' staff in Tokyo, in addition to economy in the use of their limited transportation facilities, while they would have the upper hand over the Metropolitan papers tin he field of provincial news in view of their strong position in their respective localities, which cover all important news centers outside Tokyo.

### Shifting Hospital Rights

Allied military authorities last week directed the Japanese Government to transfer the supervisory authority of all hospitals, sanatoria and other hospital facilities of the former Imperial Army and Navy when received by the Home Ministry from the commanders of the Allied Occupation Forces to that agency of the Welfare Ministry, which will be responsible for the hospitalization of civilians. It is stated that restriction of hospital care and medical treatment to veterans and their families in these institutions is prohibited.

## RADIO PROGRAM

Saturday, December 1

**ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK**
**TOKYO KEY STATION WVTR**

0630—RISE AND SHINE; 0700—MORNING MEDITATIONS; 0710—MUSICAL MOODS; 0730—NEWS; 0745—Melody Roundup; 0800—TUNES AND TIME; 0815—G I Jive; 0830—RHYTHM AND ROMANCE; 0900—DICTATE NEWS-SPORTS; 1000—Across the Board; 1015—Downbeat; 1030—Here's to the West; 1045—Words With Music; 1100—LET'S SPEAK JAPANESE; 1115—SHOWCASE; 1130—Echoes of Broadway; 1200—Remember; 1215—Yank Bandstand; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Bing Crosby; 1300—OFF THE RECORD; 1330—Here's to Music; 1400—TOKYO MOSE; 1500—Metropolitan Opera; 1600—Hall of Fame; 1630—Shower of Stars; 1700—Magic Carpet; 1715—SERENADE IN BLUE; 1730—Jubilee; 1800—NEWS; 1815—CROSSVIEWS OF THE SPORTS-NEWS; 1830—Tommy Dorsey; 1900—Jack Kirkwood; 1915—Jimmy Carroll Sings; 1930—Our Foreign Policy; 2000—Hit Parade; 2030—Saturday Nite Serenade; 2100—It Pays to Be Ignorant; 2130—National Barn Dance; 2200—NEWS; 2215—One Night Stand; 2245—DANCE TIME; 2300—SIGN OFF.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the TOKYO studios.)

**RADIO TOKYO, JOAK**
**National (870 kcs.)**

0600—News; 0615—Farmer's Hour; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather report; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; Music; 1100—Music; 1200—Time signal; News; 1215—Pipe organ; 1230—Radio Tokyo Light Music Band; 1245—Listeners' Opinion; Music; 1300—Women's Hour; 1330—Concert; 1430-1500—Music; News; 1530—Music; 1600—Program for sick persons; 1655—Music; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; News: Story telling; 1800—Music; 1830—English conversation; 1930—Chopin; 2030—Dance Music; 2100—Diet Hour; 2130—News; Music.

**Local (1260 kcs.)**

630-0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Music; Radic Drama; 2030—Vocal solo and chorus.

# Public Assail Shidehara's Stocked Warehouse Recently Looted When Nation Hit By Chaos

Politicians these days are in glass cases, as it were. Their every little action and saying are open to the view of the public whose nerves, sharpened to a needlepoint, watch their leaders in these difficult times.

The other day the newspaper item that Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara's warehouse had been broken into has caused a wide ripple of comment. Thirty or forty letters daily are coming into the editorial rooms of the Mainichi Shimbun showing a cross-section of jublic opinion. Some state that the Prime Minister is not qualified for his position, others declare that it is not surprising for a man of his standing to have in his possession all that was reported to be stored in his warehouse. Letters from the men all express indignation at the Prime Minister's possession of so much whiskey while the ladies are reproachful about all the bedding he has, reported the Mainichi.

Here are a few typical letters. The first says: "The reason why the Prime Minister can sit back and look on calmly while we starve is because of his well-stocked warehouse. What can a Prime Minister such as he do? As long as we have an unfair Prime Minister the people cannot escape starvation."

Another says that if he should die of starvation he will haunt the Prime Minister with his ghost, and tell Mr. Shidehara and other cold-blooded, corrupted leaders to reflect upon their actions. A third attacks the Prime Minister insinuating that he has not given up one "futon" (cushion) though he has made the public give up their bedding for raid sufferers. He regretfully says that a new Japan can never be established with such a Prime Minister. These letters are severely critical as most of the letters that have come are but there are others that are written in a more self-composed tone.

One woman writes: "If there were so much bedding lying idle in the warehouse of a person in the higher circles, I think that he should be the first one to give them up to the war sufferers. Wouldn't this be real parental affection?" Another desires Mr. Shidehara for introspection as the foremost leader of the nation, and pointedly asks him why all that was stolen could not have been given, even though it be only a mouthful, to a nation dying of starvation, as a last offering of water to a dying man.

In direct contrast to such letters as the above, was one letter written with a broader viewpoint. It said: "Democracy doesn't mean that the Prime Minister live in the same way as a tenement dweller. Even though the country has dropped to a fourth Power rating, he is the head of that country. Just because there were a lot of grape wine and foreign cigarettes in his warehouse, this is no reason to conclude that he is not qualified for his position."

In the face of the volley of criticisms, they were, however, refuted in a statement made under the name of the Prime Minister's private secretary on November 27. It said, "The goods in the warehouse seem to be regarded with suspicion. However, they include only 14 or 15 gold wine cups given by the Emperor, 20 odd silver wine cups, several letter boxes, ritual costumes and children's clothes for the "Shichigosan" festival besides wedding clothes, children's overcoats, winter clothing and bedding belonging to some relatives. The wine was stock from the days when the Prime Minister served as Ambassador to the U.S. Foreign Minister. All the articles in the warehouse were brought before the war and not a single item has been bought up to be hoarded after the war."

# Japan Foreign Trade Declined During War

## Imported and Exported Goods During War, Finance Ministry's Data Reveals

Japan lost about two-thirds of her important foreign trade with the outbreak of the war but she was able to import goods made in Allied countries, throughout the war, it was revealed on Wednesday in a publication of the Ministry of Finance, said Kyodo.

The publication further revealed that Japan was able to export as well as import goods up until the very day the war ended.

The total amount of Japan's foreign trade during the war dropped to about one-half the prewar volume with figures in the Finance Ministry publication showing that the foreign trade total in 1941 amounted to more than ¥7,000,000,000 whereas in 1944 it was only ¥3,000,000,000.

According to the publication, Japan's imports far exceeded exports during the war, the chief import items being foodstuffs, cotton, oil, coal and iron ore.

Japan's exports included raw silk, textiles, steel products, lumber and machinery.

The details of the trade figures, as published, follows:

**EXPORT** (In all thousand yen)

| Countries | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 (1st half) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manchuria | 558,108 | 568,359 | 489,288 | 375,154 | 107,000 |
| China | 629,650 | 522,605 | 502,373 | 489,126 | 183,000 |
| French Indo-China | 45,377 | 144,380 | 97,034 | 21,761 | 19,000 |
| Siam | 65,649 | 66,463 | 87,833 | 10,910 | 3,170 |
| Dutch East-Indies | 161,007 | 15,733 | 55,520 | 47,565 | 3,400 |
| Philippines | 13,361 | 1,328 | 30,053 | 36,871 | 1,200 |
| England | 3,567 | — | — | — | — |
| Germany | 34,881 | 39,012 | 15,202 | 560 | — |
| U.S.A. | 278,388 | — | — | — | — |
| Australia | 20,873 | — | — | — | — |
| Kwantung Leased Territory | 471,254 | 421,968 | 316,509 | 257,490 | 48,000 |
| Others | 368,780 | 12,700 | 42,539 | 58,761 | 3,939 |
| Total | 2,650,865 | 1,792,549 | 1,627,350 | 1,298,198 | 353,319 |

**IMPORT** (In all thousand yen)

| Countries | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 (1st half) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manchuria | 346,780 | 504,806 | 361,041 | 446,910 | 191,210 |
| China | 433,264 | 576,165 | 921,584 | 1,248,776 | 539,846 |
| Kwantung | 45,362 | 41,473 | 39,081 | 26,915 | 7,907 |
| French Indo-China | 160,654 | 228,713 | 132,260 | 22,275 | 297 |
| Siam | 183,903 | 165,175 | 49,169 | 10,250 | 87 |
| Burma | 84,789 | 11,715 | 4,861 | 6,159 | 0 |
| Dutch East-Indies | 153,704 | 127,510 | 99,818 | 68,452 | 1,348 |
| Philippines | 55,772 | 7,472 | 55,060 | 16,838 | 1,135 |
| British Indies | 117,203 | 2,325 | 196 | 4,852 | 4,714 |
| England | 5,006 | 1,849 | 159 | 10 | 3 |
| Germany | 70,003 | 39,794 | 130,815 | 9,002 | 3,359 |
| U.S.A. | 572,143 | 14,018 | 4,708 | 1,240 | 11,354 |
| Canada | 19,928 | 4,311 | 58 | 29 | — |
| Brazil | 95,805 | 2,549 | 111 | 914 | 20,617 |
| Australia | 78,085 | 21 | 13 | 1,810 | — |
| Others | 447,161 | 41,500 | 135,416 | 78,375 | 99,498 |
| Total | 2,898,565 | 1,751,637 | 1,924,350 | 1,944,834 | 831,277 |

# RAIL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

## 5,000 Omiya Employes to Strike If Demands Unsettled

Some 5,000 employes of the Omiya engineering section of the railways held a meeting of employes on November 25 and demanded increase of wages, an eight-hour work per day and a fair distribution of goods, Kyodo reports. On November 27, the employes presented to the head of the engineering section a list of 130 executives who were regarded dishonest and unfair and demanded the latter's reply by December 1 notifying that unless a due reply is given by then they are ready to go on a strike.

In view of the serious nature of the disturbance, the Transportation Ministry dispatched a Ministry official on Wednesday to Omiya. Meanwhile, the head of the engineering section said that the issue must be solved by the Transportation Ministry, but he added, matters relative to the discharge of dishonest executives and the unfair distribution of goods must be investigated thoroughly. He stated that he was afraid the wave of restlessness might spread among other employes of the State railways.

### Cyclotrons Dumped at Sea

The waters off Yokohama Thursday morning closed over 350 tons of atomic energy equipment from the Nishina Laboratory of the Institute of Physical and Chemical Research in Tokyo dismantled on November 24 as part of a three-pronged drive to destroy all such equipment in Japan, according to a PRO press release. Two ships of the FS class carried the broken remnants of two cylotrons and other equipment out to an undisclosed depth and hoisted them over. The operation was carried out by Eighth Army personnel under the supervision of Colonel Newson Cooper, Assistant G-4

# Nippon Soldiers Loot Correspondents in P.I,

## Yomiuri-Hochi Scribe Bares Dastardly Deeds Committed on Own Nationals

Just one year ago when the American operations in the Philippines commenced, many correspondents from the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun were sent as members of the military press corps to the islands, at the request of the army. One of them, Isao Hashimoto, member of the communications group, was able to return to the newspaper office through the hands of the American army.

Through his pen Mr. Hashimoto has bared the ugliness and sordidness of some of the Japanese soldiers and the army itself as they looted and stole food from the defenseless correspondents and carried out a safety first for themselves policy.

According to his story, he was picked without any previous notice whatever, along with 150 other civilians while interned at Internment Camp No. 7, southeast of Manila, to board Coast Defense Ship No. 87, bound for Japan. After a year's absence he set foot on these shores at Ujina on November 24.

He said: "Taking cover in the mountain fastness of northern Luzon was comparatively easier than in central Luzon due to the later time element and better preparations being made accordingly. But wherever we went the Japanese soldiers had already got there ahead of us.

"The party of 11 members of the press corps who had escaped from Tuguegaro in the Cagayan Plains on June 20 had not received a grain of rice up till that time from the army while wherever they went, in the canyons and in the jungles, they were refused passage by the soldiers. In the only way out to the coast through a deep canyon the press corps members were shut out by the men of the navy. The party was exposed to extreme danger in trying to slip out through their own terrain or through enemy lines.

"On top of this, the soldiers who had eaten up all their provisions by this time, ganged up to carry off carefully hoarded food or to steal salt and unarmed as we were, we could do nothing to resist them. Many such instances were seen in the army itself. A certain sublieutenant killed his superior officer. This sublieutenant is still at large somewhere on the island.

When we learnt of the end of the war we tried to avoid the Japanese army as much as possible. After we were interned in an American camp we formed a civilian unit. Here we were given warm treatment, given permission to send messages to the homeland and allowed to read newspapers."

### U.S. Solons Get Report

A report under the heading of "Conditions in Devastated Manila and the Atrocious Acts of the Japanese Army" has recently been submitted to the United States House of Representatives through the Allied headquarters here. These horrible deeds in all their stark nakedness will shortly be revealed to the American public.

According to this report the 129th Infantry in Manila has made the following report of the atrocities perpetrated within the walls of Manila. On February 23, 50 Filipinos and Chinese were crowded into a small room, 12 feet by 15 feet, and machine-gunned. In another 15 foot square room about 30 Filipinos were killed off in the same way. Again on February 24 it was found that from 250 to 300 Filipinos had starved to death in an under ground shelter within the old walled fort. According to one among them who was almost on the brink of death the Japanese sentinels bayonetted and then shot to death all those who asked for water or food.

At the same time as this report was submitted, General MacArthur's Headquarters had also sent in the full text of the speech made in the United States House of Representatives by Brigadier General Carlos Romulo, Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington, on April 17 on the acts of atrocity of the Japanese army. This speech gives in minute detail all the acts of outrage which have been committed and are based on tangible proofs.

In the public trial of General Tomoyuki Yamashita, no doubt they will serve as powerful data. Also for the first time it has been revealed that these cruelties were perpetrated under the orders of the Japanese army and were recorded in the diaries of the soldiers.

# Seven Princes to Visit Many Mausolea to Report On Termination of War

**On behalf of His Majesty the Emperor seven Imperial Princes will visit the Imperial mausolea dating from the age of gods and the mausolea of the successive Emperors to report that the war is over. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, according to the schedule which has been announced, will be visiting in Kyoto for six days from December 1. During the same period His Imperial Highness Prince Mikasa will be away in Yamaguchi and Kagoshima Prefectures. His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin and His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninaga Kaya, will be away in Nara Prefecture for four days from December 6. During the same period His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka will be in Osaka. His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni, Jr., will be visiting in Kyoto and Shiga Prefecture for five days from December 6, while His Imperial Highness Prince Takeda will be away in Hyogo and Kagawa Prefectures for five days from December 1.**

### Kido Reports At Ise

Marquis Koichi Kido, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, reported his retirement from office at the Grand Shrines of Ise at 9 a.m. Thursday. He left Ujiyamada station shortly after noon the same day for Kashihara in Yamato.

### Track Event Set Dec. 9

The first games to be sponsored by the reorganized Japan Athletic Federation will be held on December 9 at the grounds of the Tokyo Imperial University. Track and field events will be held with the contestants coming from all parts of the country. A group of athletes in the Allied forces have already asked if they will be allowed as participants. The federation, it is understood, replied that it would heartily welcome all participants from the Allied forces in any games.

# U.S. FORCES GET WARNING

## Gen. Ferrin Scores Laxity in Discipline, Dress and Traffic Violations

Brigadier General Charles F. Ferrin, former Commanding General, 27th Division Artillery, now Provost Marshal of Tokyo on Thursday, warned all military personnel in and around Tokyo that his office is ready to crack down laxity in military discipline and dress, and disregard for traffic regulations.

General Ferrin's statement follows:

"General Eichelberger has directed that the very apparent disregard for required military courtesy and the extreme laxity in proper wearing of the uniform in the Tokyo and Yokohama areas be corrected.

"The provost marshals of Tokyo and Yokohama are instituting a drive to correct existing conditions. Military police have been instructed to require all military personnel stationed in or visiting in Tokyo and Yokohama to present a neat military appearance at all times.

"Some of the most glaring discrepancies noted that are to be corrected at once include: clothing unbutttoned, hands in pockets, slacks and trousers rolled up, failure to wear any or appropriate headdress, failure to render or return a required salute.

"Officer patrols from the Provost Marshal Offices of both cities are now operating for the sole reason of observing military courtesy and the proper wearing of the uniform. These patrols have been ordered to take the names, serial numbers and organizations of all violators. Passes of violators will be cancelled and each one directed to return to his unit. A delinquency report will be submitted to the commanding officers of all offenders.

"As the same time a concerted drive is being conducted against the unsatisfactory traffic conditions existing in and between Tokyo and Yokohama. Violations of traffic regulations will be summarily dealt with."

General Ferrin said he was aware of the lack of adequate laundry and dry cleaning facilities in Tokyo and indicated that the military police would make allowances for this and also for the shortage of official army insignia.

# 3 OFFICERS AWARDED D.S.M.

## Recipients Are Brig. Gen. Ken Dyke, Colonels Metcalf and Allen

Brigadier General Ken R. Dyke, of 149 West 69th Street, New York City, Chief of Civil Information and Education Section; Colonel Walter A. Metcalf, of 32 Parker Road, Wellesley, Massachusetts, Chief of Army Exchange General Purchasing Office, and Colonel Harold W. Allen, of 4512 South Vermont, Los Angeles, California, officer in charge of the Adjutant General's Office, Advance Echelon, on Wednesday morning were awarded Distinguished Service Medals "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government" during the course of military operations in this theater, said a PRO announcement.

The presentations were made by Major General R. J. Marshall, Acting Chief of Staff, in behalf of General Douglas MacArthur.

ACCORDION, GUITAR, PIANO, ORGAN
and other instruments, bought at high price, also repaired and exchanged
**Kokusai Gakkisha**
**OGAWACHO, KANDA-KU**
(Near Ogawacho Crossing)

Notice for Opening of
"SOUVENIR" MARKET
SPECIALLY FOR OCCUPATION PERSONNEL.
Typical Japanese industrial arts, both made in City and local districts, furniture, clothes, dolls, etc., on display and for sale.
**Your visit is cordially solicited**
**BIJUTSUHIN HAMBAI ASSEN-JO**
No. 9, Odawara-cho 1-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.
**Yonekura Building, 1st floor.**
Near St. Luke's Hospital.
**Telephone: Tsukiji 55-3232, 3048**

MERRY X'MAS
**Miyajima**
florist
**Imperial Hotel Arcade**
SAY IT WITH FLOWERS!
TEL. GINZA (57) 3152-9

Violin and Piano Grand Concert
**ALEXANDER MOGILEVSKY** (Violin)
**MANFRED GURLITT** (Piano)
World Masterpieces Series
MON., DEC. 10 at 5 P.M.
**at HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL**
**Program:**
**MOZART:** Sonata No. 15 (KV. 454) in B flat major
**HANDEL:** Sonata No. 2 in g minor
**BACH:** Sonata No. 3 in E major
**BRAHMS:** Sonata No. 3 op. 108 in d minor
Admission: ¥6.00 (incl. tax) Reserved Seats.
Advance Booking: PLAY GUIDE, Ginza. Presented by YOSHIDA MUSIC OFFICE.

KIMONO BALL ROOM
(Silver Star)
Dancing and Drinking
Pretty Girls, attired in beautiful "**Kimono.**" Best Quality Drinks.

**ADDRESS:**
No. 1 GINZA NISHI 3-CHOME, KYOBASHI-KU,
**(Behind Yomiuri Shimbun)**
From Sukiyabashi to Ginza 4-chome, turn to the left at the first corner, then you will find the Ball Room.

## Classified Ads.

**Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).**

### Help Wanted

**GARDENER** wanted. Lodgings provided. Apply to Spanish Legation between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. No. 2, 1-chome, Ichibei-cho, Azabu-ku.

**RELIABLE** dressmaker to do work for family at her home in Kamakura, Tokyo or Yokohama. Apply Box 34, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**WANTED** proof readers. Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### For Sale

**BEDROOM** set consisting of beds, wardrobe, bedside table, dressing table and easy chair. Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo or telephone 48-1036.

**FOREIGN** style house five rooms besides 2 servants' quarters, in Yamate, Yokohama, covering 50 tsubo area, ground 120 tsubo area. All modern conveniences including, gas, city water, steam heating. Price ¥85,000.00. Apply N. Ermalsoff, 89-A Bluff, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

**JAPANESE** typewriter, Suganuma banne style, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 156, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**LADIES'** black shoes, size 9½ mon, (two), one men's black shoes (10½ mon), also spare G.E. Mazda lamp, brand new, for motion picture projecter, for immediate sale. Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**LEICA** camera, 1:1.5 lens., brand new. Apply with price offer. Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**SILK** cushion and table center, brand new with 'donsu' silk lining. Attractive materials. For immediate sale. Apply Box 18 Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**STANDARD** typewriter, Underwood, slightly used, in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 29, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**TIENTSIN-CARPET**, blue color, nearly new, best quality, size 9 by 12 ft. Apply with price offer. Apply Box 38, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Buy

**GRAMOPHONES**, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

**ONE** automobile, any kind and in good condition. Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**SCOTCH** terrier or Dachshund, male or female, wanted. Apply Box 31, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**TYPEWRITER**, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, silk and bath gowns, woolen clothes, shirts, table cloth, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

### Wanted to Rent

**NISEI** (newspaperman) seeks small house or rooms, preferably in Tokyo or Yokohama. Will teach English. Please give full details. Apply Box 25, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**WANTED** to rent a furnished house preferably in Tokyo area. Apply with particulars. Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### Instruction

**JAPANESE** gentleman graduated from Tokyo Imperial University would like to make a friendship with educated American officers and teach language, history, classics of Japan in exchange for English conversation. Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**JAPANESE** ladies graduated from special English college wish to teach Japanese to American officers in exchange for English conversation and with views to eventual friendship. Apply Box 19, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

**TEACHER** of English wants to help foreigners who study the Japanese language and things Japanese, graduate from Tokyo Imperial University in Literature Class. State particulars. Apply Box 40, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

### General

**M. OGAWA**, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1695.

**FOUND** one billfold belonging to Ralph Perry, 37 674 180. Contact Chaplain Batchelor HQ 7th cavalry. APO 201.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku Central P.O Box 144. 352. 353
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64846

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1779.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00 Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1945

## The Rural Land Reform Bill

With the rural land reform bill scheduled to be taken up as one of the three major problems to come before the present Diet session, the subject of agrarian reforms has become an important focal point of popular attention. At a time when the generally passive attitude of the Government is being made the subject of wide criticism, it is a heartening fact that agrarian reform is one subject which the Government has taken up on its own initiative and is a welcome testimony of the sincere diligence of the Government in at least some fields.

The agrarian problem in Japan, pressing as it is, fortunately does not represent as flagrant a vestige of feudal injustice as it does in some countries. For instance, there are practically no great hereditary estates cultivated by large gangs of serf-like peasants. Even the greatest of the Japanese landlords, except for a very few individuals, possess holdings which in acreage would be considered nothing more than a pretty modest little farm by the standards of any other country. For the average landowner in Japan owns something less than three acres, and fewer than 3,000 men—or only six-hundredths of one per cent of the total number of Japanese landowners—own more than 125 acres.

The reason is that when feudalism was overthrown at the time of the Meiji Restoration, the great feudal holdings were divided up among the peasant cultivators and Japan for a time became a nation of small peasant proprietors. But it is a lamentable fact that, in the period of economic fluidity following the Restoration, much of the land passed from the cultivators to absentee owners blessed with the business acumen which most farmers lacked. Today, therefore, although great landed estates are exceedingly few and absentee landlords themselves as a class are only moderately wealthy, still only about twenty per cent of the cultivated acreage of the country remain in the ownership of the cultivators. This gradual but general submergence of the peasant proprietors to the status of tenant farmers constitutes a situation which cannot be allowed to remain uncorrected.

Attempts to carry out agricultural land reforms are nothing new to Japan. Bills for this purpose have been presented to the Diet on several occasions since the great agricultural crisis of twenty years ago, but each time the bills were shelved. The reason is not far to seek, for many of the politicians and bureaucrats were themselves absentee landlords interested in maintaining their privileged position. The idea of the Government buying up agricultural land and turning it over to the tenants who would be allowed to purchase it on an easy instalment plan was regarded as reprehensible from an ideological point of view by the owners, and strong opposition invariably came from the Home Ministry which always took the owners' standpoint.

But times have changes, relegating objections of this kind to the limbo of the past. If there is an ideological basis for any stand with respect to the land question, it is the democratic idea which the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration involves, which demands the democratization of Japan including its economic structure.

The Government project calls for the compulsory purchase of land in excess of five cho, or about twelve and a half acres, owned by any absentee owner, and the sale of the land thus acquired by the Government to the tenants on easy payments spread out over a period of years. The project also calls for the substitution of the payment of land rent in money in place of the payment of rent in kind which is the usual form of farm rent in this country.

The Government expects that under this project about one third of the total cultivated area of the country will pass from absentee owners to the cultivators. For the cultivators who will remain tenants, the substitution of money rent for rent in kind is expected to provide substantial relief. The tenants at present turn over about one half of their main crop to the landlord as rent, which, in the case where rice constitutes the main crop, amounts generally to one koku or 4.96 bushels per tan or 0.245 acres. The rendering of rent at such a high rate seriously affects the tenants whose will to produce becomes paralyzed in many cases. The payment of a fixed rent in cash will enable the tenants to take full advantage of the rise in agricultural prices.

This Government project, when put into practice, will entail far-reaching effects. It should break the backbone of the absentee landlord system, and by offering tenants the opportunity to raise their status it should simulate the rural population to greater effects for production. Various considerations, social and moral, may have influenced the Government in its decision to push this plan, but most important of the factors was undoubtedly the hope that it would serve to stimulate increased production of agricultural commodities to relieve the critical food situation which will plague Japan for some time to come.

The question is, will the Diet pass this measure during the present extraordinary session? There is some doubt in this regard, for many of the members of the present Diet as well as many of the bureaucrats represent the landed interests. Even within the Cabinet itself, opposition to the plan as originally drawn up caused the bill to appear in its present form, which represents a partial concession in that the exemption limit for the compulsory purchase of land has been raised from the original three cho to the present five cho. Because of the obvious merits of the bill, however, none of the major parties has dared to express open opposition to it. But attempts may be made to tamper with it or to shelve it on the alleged grounds of the impracticability of many of its provisions. What stand the various members of the Diet will take on this bill will constitute a touchstone to test their attitude in the matter of the social and economic democratization of Japan.

## READERS IN COUNCIL

### *'A Suggestion to the Problem of The Tenno System'*

To the Editor:

I am one of those who are against the Tenno System. But, of course, I cannot but hope for the happy future of the whole Japanese people. Japan must make great progress peacefeully by the whole public, not by a few statesmen or scholars, etc. And so far as I am concerned, the abolition of the Tenno System has no irrationality from theoretical view-point. But if that system must be sustained in Japan, the reason is not theoretical but practical or political.

The intellectual level of the general Japanese is not high to all appearance, and so if the Tenno System is abolished too soon without educating them to a certain degree, a social confusion will be inevitable.

Theoretiaclly speaking, I am against the Tenno System because of its absolute inconsistency with 'democracy.' But on the other hand, I am not so radical as communists, for I am firmly convinced that we have to esteem the public opinion. In the end, I dare say I respect, of course, the Emperor as an individual.

I. CHIKADA

Tokyo.

### 'Not Just Military'

Louisville Courier-Journal

We favor universal training as proposed by President Truman, but with the understanding that it will be universal training and not just universal military training. To turn over each of our young men at 18 for a year to a set of Army and Navy officers interested in maintaining a large establishment chiefly because it maintains their births and rank, and capable of imparting little except knowledge of lethal weapons and a discipline of questionable value for later civilian life, would serve neither the young men nor the national defense as well as both might be served. Therefore, we rejoice in indications that the Army realizes this and in the announcement that leaders in education and other activities of civilian life are to be taken into the planning.

# PLEA MADE THAT JAPAN BE GIVEN SHARE IN THE PLANNING OF PEACE

## Japanese Magazine Editor Presents Nippon's Case To the United States

By MICHIO KIHARA
Editor of the Shin Nippon

The Versailles Treaty of 1919 imposed unilateral peace upon Germany, but it was again Germany that became the disturber of peace by upsetting the treaty dictated to her at Versailles. Of the consequences of the peace of Versailles, two stood out rather prominently, as far as Germany was concerned. One was the despair caused by the economic burden imposed upon her by the Allies. The deterioration of German morals, especially during the inflationary period of 1922 and 1923, was an outcome of this despair. The other was the sense of a newly acquired freedom after the collapse of feudal Prussia. The Weimar Constitution came into existence, supported by the consciousness of this freedom, and the German democrats strove to redeem the people from the depth of despair by emphasizing emancipation from Prussian feudalism.

Their object, as far as Germany's external relations went, was the restoration of the international position of Germany. In order to ensure the resurrection of Germany as a peaceful country, hardships must be accepted, and efforts made to secure the understanding and goodwill of her former enemy. This was the creed of the Weimar coalition, which made the constitution, but while the Weimar democrats were making strenuous efforts in this direction, the Russian Revolution came to produce a deep impression on the German workers. The soldiers who had fraternized with the Russians after the armistice and those who had been in Russia as prisoners of war carried Communism to Germany, while the activities of the Comintern in Berlin added to the social fermentation in the Reich. The Weimar democrats, whose position was threatened from the Left, also came to be menaced from the Right, for the capitalists and junkers represented by Hugenberg and Ludendorf were consolidating their forces. These forces came to establish connection with the movement led by an Austrian corporal for the resurrection of Germany. In other words, the Communists released popular forces, which were organized by the National Socialists on an aggressive basis.

The National Socialists first made use of the militarist slogan that Germany had been beaten from within, and not from without, and then led the popular resentment against the Allied and Associated Powers Weimar regime as the mouthpiece of the Allied Powers. The Weimar Republic, which had long labored under heavy seas, foundered in the Nazi storm of 1933. The regime, formed in the dark hour of frustration and defeat, restored the currency, liberated the Reich from foreign occupation, brought Germany into the League of Nations as a first-class Power, and obtained a reduction of the reparation debt to a nominal figure. The first difficult steps toward the restoration of Germany's position had, in fact, been taken under the Republican Government before the advent of National Socialism. The circumstances of its birth and the humiliations which attended its early course, however, were things not easily forgotten and for some Germans very difficult to forgive.

The attitude of the American troops toward the Japanese is quite fair, so that the Japanese feeling toward them has changed first from surprise to wonder, and then from wonder to respect. In a speech immediately following the Allied occupation, General Douglas MacArthur stated that the Americans have never committed acts of revenge on the Japanese, though they could have done so, if they had wanted. This point will long be remembered with gratitude by the Japanese.

The collapse of Japanese economy and the fear of the coming reparation burdens are already producing a despair similar to Germany's after the Versailles Treaty. There are signs of the Japanese quickly declining in morals. Feudal morality is admittedly formalistic, and it has little power of resistance in altered surroundings. This may be unavoidable in a period of transition, but the moral decay which comes from despair is fraught with serious consequences, for it is a sort of vacuum, which, unless filled with something positive and sound, will become a source of new trouble.

On the other hand, the defeat of Japan has produced or is producing an unexpected benefit, that is to say, the repudiation of feudal authority in this country. Japan, which has been unable to carry out reforms by her own power, has come to reform her national structure as a result of defeat and under external pressure. In this, Japan may be likened to Germany after the First World War, in that the Reich was released from Prussian domination. The Japanese have no objection to the dissolution of the zaibatsu, the land reform, and the disestablishment of Shintoism. The United States means, thereby to deprive Japan of the power of making another war. In this, the aims of the United States and Japan agree, for no intelligent Japanese, after the recent disaster, are thinking of another war, and they are endeavoring to build permanently a peaceful nation.

Will this, however, be enough to insure the peace of Japan and the world? Will Japan be allowed to enjoy permanent peace, if only she faithfully fulfills the terms of her surrender? A defeated nation knows the horrors of war better than a victor nation, a fact which is easily seen from the nature of things. If so, may not a defeated nation have a share, however humble, in planning peace? If the new peace is to mean, as it must, an era of tranquillity and goodwill, and not the final act of war, may we not be allowed to say what sort of peace a defeated nation desires on her own behalf and in the common interest of world peace? We make this appeal to the United States, as we have no right of decision in this regard.

### 'Freedoms Preserved'

Boston Herald

The sum of what the President said in his speech on wages and prices and in the simultaneous executive order is this: The Government will not dictate any more than it can help and still prevent an inflationary price spiral. It will, however, ease a little on its price controls in an effort to encourage the maximum pay increases in management and labor, to order their negotiations with sanity and mutual understanding.

What Mr. Truman has done is to resist the temptation to resort to governmental regulations as a strike remedy, to establish industrial peace by force. We are, therefore, no nearer to an end to costly walkouts today than we were yesterday. But we have preserved so far, certain freedoms that we used to consider essential. The great issue that is now before the country is whether we can continue to preserve those freedoms and still produce more steel and cars than any other nation in the world.

## WORLD TRENDS

After six weeks in Japan, Time's Chief Pacific Correspondent Manfred Gottfried added up his impressions in a succinct primer of questions and answers in the Nov. 19 issue of the magazine:

Q. Are the Japanese repentant?

A. No. And neither are they unrepentant. They felt oppressed by their own military clique and are pleased because we have freed them from that oppression.

Q. Do they know they are beaten?

A. Unlike the Germans after World War I, the Japs are aware that they were beaten on land, sea, and air. Nor do they blame it all on the atomic bomb. They know the war was a total loss, although the Emperor's announcement of that fact came at first as a shock and surprise.

Q. Do they feel moral guilt for their aggression?

A. In general, no. How the minority of unreconstructed militarists justify Japanese aggression to themselves can only be guessed—they are damn careful right now to keep their mouths shut. At the opposite extreme the ardent peace advocates (like Kagawa) of course feel that the militarists are guilty. The great majority of Japs, including Premier Shidehara, believe in peace as a policy. But they still regard Japan as the aggrieved party in the events leading up to the China war. They are not conscious of having adopted a national policy of aggression. Insofar as that policy existed, "some bad men were responsible." The idea that aggression is morally reprehensible does not yet appear to be part of Japanese ethics.

Q. Do they feel moral guilt for the atrocities committed by their armies?

A. Unquestionably, yes. These things genuinely shock them as contraventions of their moral code. Individual Japs committed more barbarities than the Germans did, but, unlike Germans, they did not preach a new moral code which justified atrocities.

Q. Are they merely pretending to obey American orders while actually persevering in their evil intentions?

A. No people likes to truckle to alien rule. The Japs are no exception. But the element of hypocrisy in Japanese compliance with American demands is, I believe, very low. Some big businessmen pay only lip service to the dissolution of the Zaibatsu, peasants disapprove of free discussion of the imperial institution, etc. But the great majority hope that compliance with American demands will improve their lot. Certainly the Japs have to be watched—mainly because they are medievals whose westernization is only skin deep. Relatively, their purposes and motives are more trustworthy than their mental habits.

Q. How much truth is there in the repeated Russian charge that the Japanese are circumventing Allied demands and MacArthur is coddling them?

A. I think it is bunk—which does not mean that the complaint may not be partly sincere. The Russians fancy themselves as conquerors. Among their Allies in Tokyo they shoulder their way in and seize every opportunity to throw their weight around. Their own idea of victory, as revealed in areas where they are in occupation, is to make blunt demands at the point of a gun. But their method is not necessarily tougher or more effective than MacArthur's. He is using a policy: making a demand which by itself does not seem to be worth resisting after that has been gained, making another demand, and so on until large cumulative results are obtained.

Q. Is our reform of Japanese society retarded by keeping the Emperor?

A. Not if you mean reform. We had the choice of rebuilding or remodeling. We chose the latter. How satisfactory the results will be cannot yet be foretold. But remodeling has two advantages: it is quicker and cheaper. New social institutions cannot be created in one year or in five. Old institutions can be modified sooner. Furthermore, by using the imperial institution as our tool we are using Japanese resources in the political field, much as we use Japanese resources rather than our own to accomplish our economic ends in Japan.

Q. How soon will the Japs recover and again begin to struggle for economic dominance in the Orient?

A. Japan never had important resources in her home islands, and all of her overseas resources have been turned over to the victors. Now Japan lacks enough raw materials to feed and clothe the home population and to run her heavy industry. Moreover, Japan's processing capacity is now in fragments.

Japan can recover her position as economic top dog in the Orient only by showing far greater economic competence than her neighbors. Even in defeat, Germany remains economically a cornerstone of Europe. But Japan, within her present boundaries, is not the cornerstone of anything.

## TOKYO TODAY

By IDDITTI

Right in the heart of Tokyo, many a time and oft, or in the street or on the tram, one is asked:

"Do you speak English?"

The inquirer is one of the GI's on his souvenir hunting expendition or on a pleasure-seeking adventure. The Tokyo Today man in his own experience of foreign travel had occasion, many an occasion, to make use of the same expression. When travelling in lands where he did not speak the native language, he felt relieved in finding one who spoke the modern lingua franca. Therefore he extends his sympathy to those who rely on the same means in this city.

**Please Care of Foot**

But the question raises another qestion: "Does Tokyo speak English?" The latter question is hard to answer because it depends on what you mean by a speaking knowledge of English. But there is a way out of the difficulty. We can judge Tokyo's ability to speak English by looking at the manner in which it writes the language.

Tokyo is now plastered with signs and notices written in what is supposed to be English. You enter, or try to enter, a shop in the Ginza; but you hesitate because you see the sign "Please care of foot" pasted on the front door; and you begin to wonder if you have strayed into a chiropodist's although you can see a display of curios and art objects through the glass windows. We can solve the mystery for you. The formidable sign means to say simply: "Watch your steps" because the floor near the door is not in good condition.

Let us consider Tokyo English with a little more attention. It may, for convenience sake, be divided into official and business English. Of official English, that is, English written for official purposes, here is an example. "The Passengers please take the sidewalk". This notice is put up by order of the Police Commissioner's Office. No wonder that the sidewalks are so crowded by passengers.

Business English is just as good as official. As is proved by this advertisement: "Here is shop of souvenir, Tokyo. Don't you went souvenir, Tokyo. Don't you want stock of good souvenir and gift for your sweethome, sweetheart and sweetfriends. You shall be get satisfiable things." Tokyo could not offer a better souvenir than this satisfiable English. And free of charge, too.

**Tram Leads to Trains**

History books told us in our school days that all roads led to Rome. Tokyo goes a step further: its tram leads to trains. How it happens? You just listen. At Shimbashi Station, on the Tokyo-Yokohama railroad line, all the ticket windows are labelled, TRAM, TRAM, TRAM. But the tickets issued entitle you to ride on the electric trains. The miracle is due to the fact that in flexible Japanese tram and electric train have no phonetic or graphic distinction.

But Tokyo has started learning English—with dead earnest. There is no business more paying than an evening school for English. And classes for teaching the language have been opened in many quarters of the metropolis—lots of them. The wonder is not that these classes are overflowing to the doors but that a large portion of comparatively elder students is found there. A speaking knowledge of English seems to form good citizenship of Tokyo today.

Moreover ability to speak and write passable English carries some market value. The demand for such ability has by the coming of GI's been enhanced to an extent before unknown. The economic law of demand and supply works here in the English knowledge market. It is reported that nobody with some English knowledge can ever be out of job.

It should not be supposed that Tokyo learns English only for pecuniary ourposes. The citizens of Tokyo, children and students in particular, are chumming with the visitors overseas. Tokyo is, or is becoming bilingual.

### 'Contradictory Policy'

The New York Times

Essentially, the President is still trying to pursue the contradictory policy of raising wages and holding down prices. The difference is that he is giving specific encouragement to certain kinds of wage increases and is willing to allow these even if they result in price increases.

The new Executive order, in brief, will only prolong the confusion into which industry is already plunged as the result of present controls. The difficulty comes not because the President has failed to find the exactly right wage-price formula but because no such Government-imposed formula can be devised.

Let us hope that the President will soon take more effective steps to achieve his own stated objective that "we must get back to the free operation of our competitive system."

### 'True Balance'

Philadelphia Inquirer

Mr. Truman shows his full realization of what that robber, inflation, can do to wages in declaring that the nation, above all else, must "hold the line on prices." Here enters "labor's stern responsibility to see that demands for wage increases are reasonable and not more than an industry or a company can pay under existing prices and conditions."

Throughout his speech Mr. Truman showed every sign of seeking to hold the balance true as between management and labor, while insisting that the welfare of all the people must come first.

# WARNING SOUNDED TO NATION AGAINST REPEATING MISTAKES

## Japan Had Opportunity To Become Democratic In 1868 But Permitted Government to Squelch It

By EIICHI NISHIZAWA

One of the prevailing tendencies is to compare the present process of democratizing Japan to the Restoration of Meiji (1868). In many circles there is retrospection on the various reforms of Meiji. The injunction of the Emperor Meiji, "Widely to hold assemblies in order to decide all measures by public opinion," one of the Five Articles of the Grand Charter Oath, is held by some to constitute the fundamental principle of democracy. Former Foreign Minister Shigeru Yoshida said that the Constitution of Japan is democratic. Dr. Tatsukichi Minobe is of the opinion that the democratization of Japan will be possible wihout revising her Constitution, which is similar in content to the British Constitution.

The question arises, then, why did the Restoration of Meiji, which was pregnant with possibilities of developing into a democratic government, shift to ultra-nationalism and militarism. There is no doubt that the men at the head of the Meiji Government, if they were conservative, were far more progressive than the bureaucrat statesmen of today. Why, then, the drift to deplorable militarism?

Scrutiny of the Meiji Restoration will reveal that it did no create a new order. The overthrow of the Shogunate was not a revolution. It was the restoration of the Imperial rule. Hence the term "restoration," not "revolution." If the Meiji Government was progressive in the importation of foreign civilization, it was a timely expedient for the sake of self-preservation. It does not mean that the Meiji Government was essentially progressive or liberal. Accordingly, it is not appropriate to think of the present stage of the democratization of Japan in terms of the Meiji Restoration.

The directive force of the Meiji Government consisted mainly of the Satsuma and Choshu clans, with whom the Tosa and Saga clans collaborated. The Satsuma and Choshu clans, having gone through a baptism of Western arms of war in their battles with British squadrons, were alive to the superiority of Western civilization. So they took the initiative over the Shogunate in the adoption of Western civilization and the modernization of the fighting forces.

The truth of the Meiji Restoration was that fedual clans in new apparel supplanted the corrupt Shogunate and took the reins of government. Another salient factor in the downfall of the Shogunate was that Kuge, or court nobles, who for a millenium had been entrenched behind the Throne in Kyoto coalesced with the clans in the fight against the Shogunate. The coalition of the military might of the clans and the political influence of the court nobles triumphed. Men like Sanetomi Sanjo and Tomomi Iwakura who represented their influence of the nobility joined forces with the clans and won their mutual avowed cause of the overthrow of the Shogunate.

To all intents and purposes, therefore, the Meiji Government was a government by a pack of exalted nobles, "men above the cloud." They were offspring of men who from generation to generation had been firmly entrenched in the Imperial Palace in Kyoto ever since the days of Kamatari Fujiwara, regent and chief adviser to the Throne in the Heian era. The Fujiwaras at that time infringed on the dignity of the Throne, had political power all to themselves and lived in glory and splendor none could challenge. Little wonder, then, that the Meiji Government, despite its outward appearance was not a democratic government.

The feudal warrior class collapsed with the materialization of the Restoration. The warriors were stripped of their privileges as the clans were abolished and the prefectural system and universal conscription were inaugurated. But the influential nobility gathered round the Throne and ensconced themselves in a privileged position, which they steadily fortified. They took it on themselves to peach the doctrine of Saisei Itshi—unity between worship of the gods and State administration—and eveutualy threw a veil of mysticism over the Imperial Household. It had even the effect of introducing jarring elements into the relation between the Sovereign and his devoted subjects.

With the power of government entirely in the hands of descendants of Daimyo—the military caste of old—and offspring of "men above the cloud," it was nothing surprising that the Meiji Restoration fell short of achieving the original objective to give birth to a modern, progressive State, to the disappointment of many. Small wonder, too, that the bureaucrat statesmen reared under the old influence drifted to conservatism.

So it was that when the sweeping tide of liberalism of the French school began to appeal to our intelligentsia class, the clannisitic Government suppressed it and nipped democratic influence in the bud. Hopeful signs of the growth of party politics were in the air in the days when the Seiyukai and Kenseikai were the major parties, but they quickly faded away.

Then came days of suffering for liberalism and democracy, when the lives of Osachi Hamaguchi, President of the Minseito, Tsuyoshi Inukai, President of the Seiyukai, and many another protagonist of democracy were cut short. In their wake was ushered in an era of tyrranical rule by the military with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

Today when the nation stands at a grave turning point following the defeat, Prince Fumimaro Konoe has come back into the affairs of State He became a Minister of State without portfolio in the Prince Higashikuni Cabinet. He has been appointed to make investigations necessary for the revision of the Constitution and to draw up the amendment. In this way, he will take part in the undertaking of rebuilding the country along democratic lines. Prince Konoe is heir to a scion of the Fujiwara family whose head was regent and chief advisor to the Throne in the Heian era.

The appointment of Prince Konoe caused the New York Times to be dubious if the ultimate aim of the United States can be realized when a man like him has been chosen for the drafting of a new Constitution for Japan. The apprehension is understandable enough. In the past, Prince Konoe gave the impression that he was a proponent of the reform of the House of Peers and that he was ideologically the most progressive of all the peers, but this was a veneer for self-preservation, pure and simple. He is a far cry from a stateman of action who will make reforms, and this is proved by what he did while he was at the helm of government after the Manchurian Incident. His retention of the most exalted honors and position due to a peer is proof that he represents the old influence.

(To Be Concluded)